## HENRY CLAY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN. Our Legislature-Adjourned. The sixty seventh session of the Legislature New-York was brought to a close at 5 P. M. on

Tuesday, having continued 126 days. The Argus of yesterday gives a list of 321 Acts passed, and promises more to-day. They are of course nearly all what are termed 'Private Bills' -to change names, alter town lines, grant relief, incorporate componies, alter Charters, &c. &c. We give below the titles of all those we deem of general interest.

This Legislature has passed two acts which we trust will be productive of good-that directing the erection of a new State Prison in the Northern Mining Region of the State, with the purpose of employing convicts in mining and making Iron; and the bill providing for the election henceforth of Canal Commissioners by the People-four this year, who are to draw lots for terms of one, two, three, and four years respectively, and one every year hereafter. This wil tend to brieg our Public Works more directly under the cognizance and control of the People and ultimately to dispel the gross errors in regard to their cost and productiveness which have been assiduously propagated. The acts allowing the Utica and Schenectady Railroad to carry Freight in winter, appropriating \$70,000 to extend the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica and \$9,000 to establish a Normal School at Albany (for the special education of Common School Teachers) are also of the right sort. The New-York Police Reform bill and the act reducine and regulating the fees of Surrogates, also deserve commendation. The act granting State aid to the three Medical Colleges, we cannot se confidently approve, though we do not condemi it. The acts appropriating \$990,000 to Canal

Contractors in part payment of their claims for damages on account of the Suspension of work on the Unfinished Canals, and imposing an additional direct tax to pay the interest thereon seem to us to conflict with the subsequent ac appropriating \$150,000 to continue certain parts of these Works, or as the bill says to ' preserve' them. However, we are glad to see any move ment toward the completion of the Canals. The Legal Profession have by great perseve

ance succeeded in securing the passage of a new Fee Bill, restoring a portion of the fees cut off by the bill of 1840. A lawyer estimates the average increase of fees at only 18 per cent, but w are confident it is much higher. We cannot say whether this is right or not, being unfamiliar with the subject, but we can hardly believe it will be popular. Attempts to amend the State Constitution by

Legislative action have consumed much tim this session, and amendments proposing a restriction of the power of the Legislature to con tract debts, and a reorganization of the Supres and Chancery Courts have been elaborated for the decision of the People in two successive Elections. This is intended to defeat the movement in favor of a Constitutional Convention, but ought not to have that effect. The great radical evils embedied in our present Constitution-the inconsis tent, anomalous limitation of the Right of Suf frage, the formation of a Senate in such a manne as to stifle instead of expressing the Popular Will, and the gross inequality of Representation n the Assembly, arising from the failure to preecribe a uniform District System, so that a part of our electors now vote for thirteen members. and a part for four, three, two and one respectively-these, and many other defects demand early and thorough Reform. They will never be corrected except by a Constitutional Convention TITLE OF PUBLIC ACTS.

Passed by the Legislature of New York—Seasien of 1842–4
To extend the time for the collection of taxes for the year 1842.
To amend an act entitled "An act to construct a road from Curthage in Jefferson country to Lake Champiain in the country of Essex," passed April 18, 1841.
To prampt the Revenue Statement. To extend the time is To amend an act ent Carthage in Jefferson c 17 of Essex," passed A To amend the Revise ised Statutes, fixing the penalties of bor To amend the act entitled "An act authorizing a loan of cer-ain moners belonging to the United States, deposited with the State of New York for anic keeping." For the relief of the State Prison at Auburn. To amend the act passed April 18, 188, entitled "An act to uthorize the business of banking." To authorize the Tomawanda Railroad Company to connect beir railroad with the Auburn and Rochester Railroad in the

To autho their rairond with the Ausum and Rochester failing at the enty of Rochester.

To amend the conster of the Public School Society of New York.

To replace and he may been dectawed or minred by fire. To amond the act therein referred to, declaring the rights an or the relief of the Einstein and Wardens of the Port of New

for the relief of the Binsters and Wardens of the Port of New York.

To extend the time for constructing the Goshen and Albany Railroad.

Regular in liens upon real estate by judgments and decrees. For the latther preservation of deer, trout and other game in the countes of suffish and Queen.

To amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the New-York and Eter Railroad Company," passed April 24, ISS.

Requiring the Register of the City and County of New-York and Gounty Clerks, to keep and return accounts of their fees, and for other purposes.

To establish uniform fees of Clerks in naturalization cases, and to provide for the taxation of the fees of Clerks and Registers of Countes.

To amend an act entitled "An act relating to Assistant Sites of Counter the Courts of the Counter of the Counter of Counter of the Counter of Counter of the Counter o

from Balina, in the county of Ohondaga, to Central Square, in the county of Oawego.

To amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Trust-ess of the Leake and Watts Orphan House in thacaty of New-York," passed March 7, 1831.

To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the incor-poration of religious societies," passed April 5, 1813.

Farther to amend the act to abolish imprisonment for debt and to punish traudulent debton.

To furnish copies of the Statutes of this State to the several For renewing and continuing in force "An act to incorporate the society formed in the State of New-York for promoting the manumission of shaves, and protecting such of them as have been or may be manumitted." passed February 19, 1818, and ano the act renewing and continuing the same, passed March 24, 1824.

For the better recurity of mechanics and others erecting buildings and furnishing materials therefor, in the city and county of New-York.

ings and furnishing numericals therefor, in the city and cound of New-York.

To incorporate the Irish Emigrant Society of New-York.

To amend an act entitled "An act for the collection of tax in the city of New York," passed April 8, 1883.

Relative to receivers of banking corporations.

In relation to State Prisons.

To regulate the speed of steamboats navigating the Hudsenberg.

River.
To enable the Supervisors of the city and county of New York to mine money by tax fork to rune money by tax.

To incorporate the New-York State Agricultural School.

To extend the time for giving active to occupants of lancold for taxes and requiring mongages to file a notice with the

troller.

mend an act ent tied "An act concerning costs and fees

rs of law and for other purposes," passed May 14, 1840.

dation to the several arsenals and fortifications of this In relation to the practice of physic and surgery.

To amend the reverni acts relative to the inspection of beside per and the application of the form of the process of th

provide for the preservation of certain public works, and er purposes.
d the Albany Medical College, the Medical Institution
rva College, and the Medical Department of the Newice the number of Canal Commissioners, and to pro-

anging.

Respecting the fees of Surrogates.

To amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the State

Prisons, "passed May II, 1855.

For the better security of mechanics and others erecting buildings and furnishing materials therefor, in the several cities in this Stote, (except the city of New York,) and in the villages of Syracuse, Williamsburgh, Geneva, Canandaigua, Owwey and

To amend certain parts of the Revised Statutes in relation to the bringing of appears and with offered Statutes in relation to Bupping the statute and with offered Statutes in relation to number of men of real Bupping the debt and preserving the credit of the State, "passed Barch 2: 1842.

Not contain

To amend an act entitled "An act to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the Marine Hospital and its funds," passed April 18, 1833.

More effectually to provide for blishment and regulation of the Police of the city

The 'American' party of our City hold a meeting in the Park at 5 this afternoon to sym-Pathize with their brethren in Philadelphia. We to acquire it by shooting at the King with " internal

are afraid this meeting will tend to excite bad machines" and the like. feeling here. Every thing inflammatory should In spite of all these precautionary measures, the et. press, after this has been explained repeatedly, is be carefully avoided. Hon. SHAS WRIGHT declines being a can-

Political Agairs in France.

PARIS. March 31, 184. " FRANCE has never been in a condition more pre carious, or more rife with danger, since the year o the Revolution, of 1830." So said M. de Lamartin he other day in the Chamber of Deputies, and if the leclaration of such a man-a philosophical politiian as well as a great poet-needs any corroboraion, it is afforded by the events of each successive day. The whole people are in a state of irritable discontent which even the Argus eyes and Briareus arms of the Government, with its omnipresent and omniscient Police, cannot wholly repress. At Marseilles the audience at the Theatre called for the Revolutionary air of the 'Marseillaise,' joined in the horus, and then marched through the streets of the ity with the tri-colored flag at their head, and singng this sans-culotter song-an act which in these mes is considered as almost an insurrection. In ther places men have been arrested for shouting-Vive Henry V." as the legitimists name the Duc de Bordeaux, who, according to them, is the just heir of the threne of his grandfather. Charles X .-There is also at present a rumor of an extensive miliary conspiracy having been just discovered, and hough it is officially stated to be a mere breach o discipline, it is certain that some of the soldiers of the garrison of Paris have been sent to Algiers in close carriages, where they are and slept without being allowed the slightest communication with anytone pon the road.

The freedom with which the papers speak of the overnment is very remarkable, and is the sures dex of the feelings of their readers. The 'Naonal' openly supports the claims of the Duke de Bordeaux, the French Pretender, and during his tour in England, published regular bulletins of his proceedings. The 'Siecle' says boldly that, "uner the present government are marvelously compined cunning and violence;" and it declared in reference to the ministerial demand for a million o francs for 'secret service money,' (to pay the police and the other spies and traitors whom they are ashamed or afraid to acknowledge,) that "The safety of the Government of July depends on a profounchange in its political course, rather than on an extraordinary grant of secret funds." Frank as this anguage is, they sometimes speak yet more freely, or occasionally the subscribers to a paper do not reeive it some fine morning, and they learn that it has been seized by the Censors of the Press, for having rone beyond the limits allotted to freedom of

The Tahiti affair has raised a tumult of indignaion throughout the Kingdom. Queen Pomare, the conzed sovereign of the little island of Tahiti, (or Otaheite, as we usually call it,) being informed ! Mr. Pritchard (the English Consul, Missionary, Sur geon and Herald) that her flag of sovereignty ought bear a close crown instead of an open one, made his little change accordingly. Admiral du Petit Thouars, who commanded the French fleet stationed o establish the French 'Protectorate' of the Sandwich Islands, thought his country insulted, and to evenge her wounded honor he took possession of ne Islands with a great flourish in the name of France. On the arrival of the news in Europe, the English were very indignant, and the French Minstry, after a little hesitation, very properly disaowed the gasconade of the hot-headed Admiral .-Then arose a shout of indignation from every part of France, and the chorus of all was that the Guizot Ministry had in this act obeyed the suggestion of England. This was the sore point. The selfsteem of the nation was wounded to exalt that of neir hated rival, 'Hine ille lachryme.' Napocon tyrannized over the French nation, but he always flattered their vanity, and therein lay one great secret of his ascendency. The present ministry overn liberally but without flattery, and they are etested. They sent out a vessel to recall the Adniral, and then, according to their enemies, they sent out a second vessel to revoke the orders of the irst, and then again a third to recall the second.

Admiral Du Petit Thouars has become the popu ar hero. A subscription to present him with a sword of honor has been opened, and no subscription is to en thousand france have been already subscribed. This shows the temper of the people, all the enthuiasm being inspired by their hatred and jealousy of England. The King and his Ministry like Great Britain, but the great body of the people, as I find from my own inquiries as well as from the journals, letest her with a 'cordial understanding,' of a kind which is just the reverse of that which Guizot delared to exist between the two Governments.

The Ministers are trembling for their places. Th var party, headed by Thiers, is in motion, and is arged on by all the noisy, turbulent, and unreflectng hot-heads of 'Young France. narrowly escaped a defeat upon the question of vot ng by division as in England, instead of by a show of hands as at present. They opposed the change because they feared the light, according to the Oposition.) and when the question was put to the vote he decision was twice declared doubtful, and at n 354. Lamartine was right again in saying,

ast resulted in their favor by a majority of only 6 Look at the course of the Government in foreign an absolute change of system is not approaching. Juless the present excitement subsides, the next elections will return to the Chamber of Deputies a var majority against the Ministry, although the votes ere far from fully representing the people, since the lective francisse is so restricted, that such a man s Chateaubriand, the honored veteran in literature. oes not possess the necessary qualifications to en-

ble him to vote. Louis Philippe, with wonderful tact and comclaisance, does every thing in his power to sooth he people. The gorgeous funeral of Napoleon had his aim, and he is now executing a plan which will couire three years more for its completion, and which will render the entombment the most striking affair conceivable. In the Court of the Hotel des Invalides is to be erected an Equestrian Statue of Napoleon. Bexeath it the visitor will go down into a subterraneous passage, lined on each side with amptuous monuments and statues of all the Generals of Napoleon. Between this impressive cavaleade he will pass till he arrives at a magnificent enult, sunk thirty feet below the Church of the Invalides, and containing the body of Napoleon himself. No one, stranger or Peer of France, is now allowed to enter the Church; but I was privately inormed of these plans by an Artist who was to as-

ist in their execution. The National Museum at Versailles, filled with statues and portraits of all the great personages of the country, and dedicated "To all the glories of France," is also a tribute to the national vanity. A statue of Duchesne, their favorite admiral, has also tions, specious if not valid, to justify the opposijust been set up in the Court of the Louvre, in spite of the inappropriateness of the location for a reminiscence of one of their few naval distinctions.

The distribution of the red ribbons of the Legion To reduce the number of Canal Commissions.

To amend the act pasted May 14, 1840, entitled "An act to authorize the business of land act entitled "An act to authorize the land of Honor is also a cheap but effective way of rewardin so many buttonholes; but his wonder ceases when grudge the present outlay or regret the experihe learns that there are 52,000 persons thus decorated in France, or one to every six hundred persons, men, women and children. In the days of the Empire Syracuse, Whilamaburgo, Geneva, Cauandiagua, Oswego and Auburn.

For the establi-hment of a Normal School.

To amend certain parts of the Revised Statutes in relation to number of men of real "Honor" has increased in the abrangor of appeals and wars of coror.

Not content with giving all these sugar plums to the pouting pation at large, Louis Philippe has put one son, the Prince de Joinville, in the Navy, and More effectually to provide for common school education in the rit and county of New York.

In relation to State Prisons.

another, the Duc d'Aumale, in the Army. The latter is now making a campaign in Algiers, a colony which is of great service to the control of the control as an outlet for the fiery spirits of the nation, who may there waste upon the Arabs their superfluous

of the death of Louis Philippe is much to be feared. His most popular son, and heir to the throne being dead, the young Count of Paris becomes heir appardidate for Governor this Fall. Well, the People ent. He is now only 5] years old. Louis Philippe this season, are requested to note the advertisemen are for 'Bouck and one term,' so we trust the cannot hope to survive till his majority, and the Gov- of Simpson's Hotel, 30 Market street, where they Regency will get him on the course for a second ernment must pass for a time into the hands of the will find quiet and agreeable quarters.

Duke de Nemours as Regent. Regencies are universally dangerous, and to their other evils the intended to prepare for the vacancy soon to be expected on the throne. All these discordant elenents can be managed only by the able hand of Louis Philippe and when death forces him to lay lown the sceptre, it may be seized by some new try to imitate the Emperor whom they are all so ceeding in electing their candidates. aught to adore.

The strongest encouragement to those who hope for the permanence of the Government is given by ghted men; who have proffered a loan of \$100,000, ples. The Whig Ticket is elected throughout 000 for the extension of railroads, at 3 per cent in-

thousand one at par in 25 years from 1860.

Former loans however seem likely to be hardly itself with in France; for a bill has been introduced in the Chamber to reduce their 5 per cent stecks to resolved to pay only 3 per ct. to her creditors, for what she promises to pay 3;—a practical repudiation, in Spite of all the ingenious sophistry, with which it is glossed over, which may be set off against that of Mississippi, with which Englishmen abroad so con Bath.

The only other discussion of general interest has been that upon the old dispute between the Clergy and the University—the priests wishing to have a monopoly of the instruction of youth. It called out a remarkable example of the general ignorance respecting our country. M. de Came, in the Chamber of Deputies, remarked that "A proof that the prosperity of Catholicism did not depend upon its domination over the State was the fact that religion was no where in a more flourishing condition than leave the state was the fact that religion was no where in a more flourishing condition than leave the state was the fact that religion was no where in a more flourishing condition than leave the state was the fact that religion was no where in a more flourishing condition than leave the state was the fact that religion was no where in a more flourishing condition than leave the state was the fact that religion was not where in a more flourishing condition than leave the state was the fact that religion was not were the state was the fact that was no where in a more flourishing condition than in the United States, where every creed enjoyed Charlotte " So far very well; but he went on (in | Chesterfield ...... equal rights. So far very weil, but he went on the a strain which should induce the vestry of Trinity Church to send him an engraving of their fine edifice in compassion to his ignorance) to speak of it as "a country where religion, instead of sumptuous temples, could only boast of huts of bamboo".

W. M. G. "As we yesterday predicted, Mr. Greeter of the Tribme, is backed out of his charge against Mr. S. He Witt Blood and as he did from that against Mr. Selden, Mr. G. gains no putation for these gratuatous charges against centlemen in e Whig ranks which he has to take back as soon as made." astrict Attorney, in case of Mr. Clay's election in 1340-not a Greenbrier . . . . ras in the Courier's publishing tests to this I have no like between Whites, though to this I have no like Courier itself makes the 'charge' to Hampshire ..... o make miscaser between 'Valles, about the charge to objection. Indeed, the Courier itself makes the 'charge to consist of the publication in that paper, and not its utterance y me. I 'charged' nothing on Mr. Blondgood, but said I pre on, and for various other reasons, that he bad been instru-nential in giving my letter to the public. He denied it, and I hen dismissed my former suspicions. What next !

Senator Niles. Mr. Gideon Welles (the not at-present Comproller of the State of Connecticut) has a column Times, founded on a paragraph in The Tribune ton, wherein it comports with his feeling and taste to accuse The Tribune of falsehood. He talks with the meanness of just such a pettifog. ging demagogue as he is of "the inhuman conduct of some persons towards Judge Niles in his misfortunes," when in truth there are no persons but himself and his confederates who have treated Mr. Niles unfeelingly. They have dragged him, a reluctant, shrinking invalid, (to take their own story,) from the comfortable and agreeable retreat where his health was steadily improving, to thrust him into an arena of excited contention in the U. S. Senate. The Whig Press has remonstrated against this outrage, as was its duty; but has not spoken harshly of Senator Niles. It is very like Mr. Welles, but unlike a manly, generous person, to dodge behind this poor, infirm Senator to shield himself from the arrows which his own conduct has richly provoked.

Mr. Welles closes with an evidently got-up leter from Dr. Drighten, of the Inc Utica, which has much to say about Mr. Niles's stay there, and proves that it was a difficult job to coax or drive him away to Washington. but is very cautious concerning his intellectual malady. Here is all he says on that subject : "During the latter part of Winter I could not ut what his mind was sound and his memory good

Niles may be sane; if he is, no demurrer will red by a Whin Senate to a most able Loco-Foco Committee, who will certainly report in favor of Mr. N.'s sanity if they can honestly do so. Then

why cannot his managers be easy? We understand that Charles A. Jackson, Esq. late Alderman of Brooklyn, has received the appointment of Inspector-General of Provisions. If we must have an Inspector-General, probably no fault can be found with this appointment; but the dealers are very indignant at the passage of the law, and have, nearly without exception, resolved to avoid its operation by having their Pork and Beef landed at Brooklyn, where the law does not apply. An independent inspection-yard has already been established al Brooklyn, and at least 20,000 bbls. Pork have been to-day pledged to be sent there. The voice of the trade is almost unanimous against this tyrannical bill, which takes a man's property out of his own custody and a proper expression of sentiment will proba bly next Winter procure its repeal. Meanwhile the profits of the City Inspectors, should the present indignant excitement continue, promise to be

The Mechanics of our City turned out in procession yesterday, fired cannon in the evening, &c. to celebrate the passage of the new State Prison bill. We ardently desire that this measure may realize the expectations of its friends and dispel the apprehensions of its adversaries. Mr. Ransom Cook of Saratoga Springs has been appointed State Agent to locate the Prison, &c .-Ardently as we have desired the success of this measure, we have ever felt that there were objection it has encountered. We trust these will be dispelled by its practical operation. Firmly convinced that the grievances of the Mechanics are real, though at times exaggerated, we have long desired and labored for their removal. If this act is at first astonished to see these red badges of honor shall effect that purpose, we are sure few will

> The Fourier Meeting. A Mr. Collins, from the Fourier community at Skaneateles, objected about 200 people in the Apollo Hall, to listen to a lecure, which was kept up till after 0 clock. The principal part of the discounce was in the abuse of the lawyers, physicians, but the clergy. "Society" was dreadfully lashed, as is the motion of the Fourierites.

There is a meanness of misrepresentation here, of which the Express should be ashamed. Fifty times has it been proclaimed, in every conceivable way, that Mr. Collins and the Skaneateles Community are not Fourierists, never were, and never pretended to be. Mr. Collins omits no opportunity to assail and condemn Fourierism most unsparingly, being himself of the Owen or No-Property school, as are bis associates. The two systems are as unlike as a camp-meeting and a horse-race; and yet the Exnot ashamed to misrepresent it in the hope of exciting prejudice against Associationists.

Our citizens who may Visit Poughkeepsie

IF The Charter Election at Newburgh took place on the day before yesterday; the result of Duke adds those of personal unpopularity. The which was a majority of 91 for the Whigs over grand son of Charles X. has many friends among the Native American Party, and 101 over the the legitimists, and his late public movements seem | Loco-Focos. The splits were too inconsiderable

to make any difference in the result. On the day before the Election, the Native Americans held a Mass Meeting at Washington's Head Quarters, which was attended by a party Napoleon, for it is natural for some Frenchman to from New-York. They were confident of suc-

Correspondence of The Tribune, GENEVA, May 6th-7 o'clock P. M. Our Charter Election took place to-day, and the the confidence of the great bankers (always long- result is a glorious triumph for Republican princian average majority of 50! Last year the Loco Focos erest, and a third of a cent per mile for each ton of elected their ticket by about 60-showing a gain of

goods and each passenger for twenty-five years, or half that premium or the transportation when above a thousand tons and a thousand passengers; the loan the town of Senson for Clay and Frelinghousen. Virginia Election-The Popular Vote. 648..... 226 ..... 262 Dinwiddie ..... Elizabeth City .... / 162 Fairfax ..... 242.....143 129.....334 234..... 62 600 . . . . . . 600 .... \ 328 445 64.....170 Louisa ......359

King and Queen .....304 
 Matthews
 162

 Middlesex
 127

 Mecklenburg
 327

 Montgomery & Pulaski 511
 108.....101 265..... Norfolk Co .....713 Northumpton ......151 Northumberland ....178 Rappahannock......416 154.....58 Richmond City......584

90.....192 York 63 90 192 12 Total 27,791 26,927 27,465 26,410 The vote of the State in 1840 was as follows:

Van Buren.....43,393 | Harrison....42,501 Van Buren's majority, 1,392. It will be impossible to ascertain the exact tate of the Popular Vote at the recent Election, as in about twenty of the remaining sixty Counties, from which we have no returns, there was

On a superficial view, it would appear that the Whigs have rather lost, but the apparent make him otherwise. The matter has been refer- loss of 1500 in the Accomac District is not real, as will be shown whenever the People are called upon to vote for Clay or Van Buren; while in nearly all the closely contested, heavy voting counties, the Whig gain is decided. (Look at the comparative vote of Amelia, Buckingham, Chesterfield, Floyd, Norfolk Co. Giles and Mercer, Hanover, Nottoway, Petersburg, Powhatan, &c.) Virginia will go with the majority next

> November. The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday concedes Whig majority of two in Joint Ballot, while claiming Bath and Pendleton, where we say the Whis candidates are righfully elected. These will raise the majority 6.

Some of the Loco papers claim the Member from Logan, who avows himself for a Bank, Tariff, and Land Distribution.

VIRGINIA ELECTION .- The Richmond Whig of Tuesday gives the following as the result of the

The Senate stands 21 Locos to 11 Whigs-as before stated.

House of Delegates.

Whigs......73 1 member each contested, and Grayson and Lee Counties not heard from, but supposed to be Loco. The Whig majority on joint ballot will be two at least, and perhaps six.

Musical.-We see by the Evening Post tha Vieuxtemps proposes only two Concerts in New-York-and will be here in about a week. One of these is to be given at the Tabernacle and the other at Palmo's.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, one of the most oquent and able public speakers of our time, will lecture on the subject of Capital Punishment, and especially in refutation of the more recent apologies for the Gallows, in the Church in Elizabeth-st. near Walker) this evening. We earnestly hope he will be heard by as many as the Church will comfortably hold. The desired Reform in our Criminal Law has roots which reach down to and take strong hold of the whole circle of desirable Reforms. No man can do it better justice than Mr. Burleigh; and we wish some of those who are firm in the faith that Mr. Cheever's arguments are solid, would just step in and see how an opponent handles them.

A very beautiful and excellent full length ikeness of HENRY CLAY, painted in the highest style of the art, can be seen at the Looking Glass nanufactory of Mr. D. Egan, No. 184 Canal-street. At this time when a faithful portrait of this great and distinguished man is more especially interest ing, a visit to Mr. Egan's store will be gratifying.

Subscriptions to the Clay Tribune.

Subscriptions to the Clay A Fibrille's Wedge and Mar S South Columbia, N. Y. edwerdey, Mar S Seville, Ohio. N. Y. edwerdey, Mar S Seville, Ohio. 15, North Stamford, Conn. 18, West Pender, Conn. 111 Upper Red Hook, N. Y. Oxford, Mass. 5 West Dresden, Millord, Conn. 15, Port Ontarto, New Brantes, Mass. 21 Dalton, Mass. Smoky Hollow, N. Y. 15 Sangerties, N. Y. Toledo, Ohio. 5 Richard Coffin Rasema, 15 Single subscribers at sund National Conn. 18, Indoes.

All those interested in Social Reform will have a aring the subject examined this evening, by Mr

blood, let us simply record the facts, as directly as we have been able to arrive at them. On Monday afternoon, May 6, the Native An

the Washington Market House, near at hand, at the corner of Master and Cadwallader streets. When standing next to him, (both of whom are represent-ed to as as being Irishmen.) "Now let's make a noise, so that he wont be heard." They forthwith created a noise, and were remonstrated with by some of the by standers, who requested them to let They would not cease defined as compelled to do so, in consequence of receiving a compelled to do so, in consequence doughts. This fight caused a little excuences, which was raised to an intense degree, in conasperated, and the Irishmen having gathered into a mob, they made an attack upon them. A number of shots were fired from the crowd of Irishmen, but they were finally compelled to fice. The Native Americans pursued them, and several of the fugi-tives, finding themselves hotly pressed, darted into houses and up alleys, in order to escape. Several of the houses into which they were seen to enterof the houses into which they were seen to enter were attacked, and the doors and windows of two were attacked, and the doors and wintows of two frame houses in Cadwalader street, below Master street, and one in the same street, above Master street, were battered in with stones. On Master street, near Germantown road, the fronts of two houses of the street of the houses were also much battered, and the windows riddled with stones. On Germantown road, the dwelling house of a widow, named Mrs. Brady, was dwelling house of a widow, named Mrs. Brady, was forcibly broken into, the windows and shutters shattered, and the furniture broken up. The attack upon her house was made because one of the fugitives had been seen to run up the alley adjoining.—The windows in the upper story of the Hibernia hose house were also shattered, and Muster street, between Germantown road and Cadwaluder street. between Germantown road and Cadwalader street was literally strewed with broken bricks and stones. Finally, the Irishmen railied, and beat off the Native Americans, and there the contest ended for

The results of this riot were-George Shiefiler, The results of this riot were—George Smemer, instantly killed; Samuel Cox, dangerously wounded; William Wright, found dead, with a bullet-hole through his head; Nathan Ramsey, shot through the breast, (supposed to be fatal); Charles Van Stoveren, dangerously wounded; — Lee, badly wounded; George Young, fatally wounded; Wing H. Blaney, wounded; Patrick Fisher, wounded; S. Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, a spectator, was struck by a bail over the breast, but it was intercepted by a piece of money in his pocket, which was doubled up by the concussion.

A how was shot in the leg.

A large man, name not ascertained, shot and carried off, supposed to be dead.

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S. Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, a spectator, was s missing; and many more wounded, more or less seriously, whose names it was impossible to ascer-

On Monday night, an armed body of Irishmen patrolled in front of and about St. Michael's church, and stopped all persons that passed-questioning them as to their business there, &c. One gentleman was up there at 12 o'clock, says he counted twenty-three, all armed with muskets and ringing On Tuesday morning, placards were found posted

all over the city, calling a meeting of Native Ameri- tio eans, to be held at 3 o'clock, P. M. in Independence Square. About noon, a small party of men and boys, of the hard-working class, passed through the streets, bearing a large American Flag, and a banner on which was inscribed. "THIS IS THE FLAG THAT WAS TRAMPLED BY

referring to the act of the Irish Catholics at the American meeting of the previous day, which they had invaded and fired upon.

IRISH PAPISTS:

The following placard was also posted in various ports of the city

\*TRANCIS PATRICK, Bishop of Philadelphia.

Of its tone and character the North American says: The speakers at the meeting, as we wish to bear testimony, did their utmost to allay the excitement of those who composed it. It was evident, however, om the first word attered by the Chairman, that here was no disposition to listen to pacific sugges-

The following Resolutions were adopted by the

of citizens wantonly and murderously sacrificed by a band uffinits fring into the crowd from places of concealment, i.e., the Native American Citizens of the City and County initialisms, in Town Meeting assembled, do hereby present air Fellow Citizens of all studes and distinctions of party following Resolutions confeed. That it is alike the right and the duty of all chi-tembered, the magnificant of the purpose of expressing their

sentiments on the principles and account assemblings by should be governed.

Resident, That the interference with such assemblings by others not participating in them, is an infraction on the rights quaranteed to us by the Constitution and Laws of our Country, Resident, That the recent outrage in Kensigton, by which is meeting with a meeting which are the desired, and infraction of these rights which meets with the abborrance of this meeting.

Resident, That which as men and Americans we are determined in the control of the second of the seco

Breedend. That whilst as men and Americans we are determined at all and every hazard to resist anto the death every infraction of our rights, we are determined that we will not be led by provention to relabed on the rights of others.

Breadend. That we approve of the proceedings of the meeting held at the Assembly Buildings hast evening, by which a commutee was appointed to make suitable preparations for the attempts of the first marry in the cause of Civil and Religious freedom among us, and that we recommend that the friends of our cause shall attend the function in a body.

Resected. That we also approve of the resolution passed at the same meeting by which a reward of the Thousand Bollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers.

The meeting, not less than three or four thousand strong, then resolved unanimously to proceed to the place of Monday's riot, which they at once put into

Bearing the mutilated flag and the banner above mentioned, the multitude proceeded up Fifth street to Second and Master, where the riot ensued. It to Second and Master, where the root ensued. In may be proper to describe the spot. Master street intersects Second at right angles. On the North side of Master, and parallel to Second, is a short street which opens on the former, and in which the Washington Market is situated. On each side of the market is a vacant lot. The Western lot is nearly triangular, bounded on the West side by Caddington which also consume was myon Muster street. alader street, which also opens upon Master street, forming at the junction an angle with Washington street. On Cadwalader street, and exceeding round the corner of Master, are small houses occupied by Irish, who were engaged in the fight. There is also an open lot on the South side of Master, opposite to Cadwalader street. adwainder street.
The procession from Independence Square arrived

at the Market house, and was proceeding to organ-ize, when a musket was fired from the house at the intersection of Muster and Cadwalader streets, or intersection of anster and Cadwinader streets, or from the Hibernia Hose house, which is next to the corner. There was a man in the procession, who had joined it on the way, carrying a musket. Many of the Natives at the first shot dispersed, but this man immediately levelled his piece at a window in the direction from which the first discharge was made, and it is said shot down a person. He declared he would stand by the stripes and stars. He fired a second time, and was then shot down. Thus, we are assured by an eye witness, the battle commenced. Other reports say that stones were thrown first at the house by some boys in company with the Americans. This, however, does not agree with direct information. The Americans had few arms in e beginning of the fight. They rallied, however and the contest was maintained with desperate per severance.
(From the Ledger of yesterday morning.

Continuation of the Riots—More Bloodshed.—
The scene of the riots of Monday afternoon, in Kenrine seems of the rote of stonary attention, in Ken-sington, was quiet during yesterday morning, and many families were removing their dwellings. In the early part of the afternoon, large numbers of people were gathered in various quarters, but were peaceable and orderly. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the crowds of individuals became great, until they aumbered in the a tenerate at different rounts two or numbered in the aggregate at different points two or three thousand. The greater part of them were. three thousand. The greater part of them were, however, considerably below the scene of the not. After the adjournment of the Native American meetur, which was held in the State House Yard, a arge body went into Kensington in procession, with banner and flag. They immediately repaired to the Market House, when great excitement ensued, and the rioting was renewed. Shots were fired from several of the houses opposite, and one young man was killed and several wounded. The ho from which the shots were discharged were assailed.

The conflict commenced about five o'clock, and

ontinued with great fury. At about six o'clock the Native Americans set fire to the house at the corner of Cadwalader and Master streets, from which it is supposed the gun was fired that killed Rhinedollar. The fire spread with great rapidity to the Hiternia

The Great Riots in Philadelphia.

While it is yet in our power to keep a clear ad unbroken recollection of the origin and prowhile it is yet in our power to keep a creat and unbroken recollection of the origin and progress of these disgraceful and frightful deeds of blood, let us simply record the facts, as directly blood, let us simply record the facts, as directly

ation becoming madmen.

The Carroll Hose carriage was taken from the The Carroll Hose carriage was taken from the house in Fourth street above Master, and dragged upside down through the District; the hose injured, and the carriage made a wreck of. The house of the Hibernia Hose Company was also attacked, and a borrowed carriage taken out, but not injured. The firing during this was continued from the houses, and a number were wounded while stand nouses, and a number were woonned while stand-ing near and in the market-house. Down to six o'clock the following were the killed and wounded as far as could be as certained.

J. Wesley Rhinedo lar, who was standing near the market, was shot dend. George Young, a resident of Southwark, received

a ball in his breast, which passed out of his back near the shoulder blade. He was carried to Doct. Griffith's, on Second st, from whence he was after-wards removed, with but slight hopes of his reco-

Augustus Penie, a resident of the city, received a ball in his left arm, which was shattered severely.

Lewis Greible, a resident of Southwark, was shot
through the head, and died instantly. Wright Ardis was shot in the kip, said to be a

William E. Hillman, a resident of Kensington, re-

James Whitaker was shot in the right thigh, and bone splintered. Charles Orte, a resident of the Northern Libertic

was wounded.

Henry Hesselbaugh, residing at the corner of Pop lar lane and Third street, received a shot in the flesh

et of the hand. John Lusher, a resident of Kensington, shot in the oreast, taken home and not expected to survive.

A boy, name not known, was shot in the abdomen

Another boy was shot in the groin-supposed to

be mortally.

Early in the fight, Peter Albright, ex-Constable of the Northern Liberties, was wounded in the hand. He left the spot, holding up his bleeding hand, and, calling on his friends to rally with him, returned to canning on his thends to ranky with min, returned to the ground with twenty or thirty, armed with mus-kets and rides. These he organized and posted sear the Market, where they fought with the most deter-mined bravery for more than an hour, until after 7

During the conflict, Charles Stivel, repe-maker, residing in Carpenter above Fifth street, 23 years old, was shot in the neck, and through the lungs and

A boy was shot in the leg-another through the

Willis H. Blaney, late High Constable, was shot

An Irishman named Johnson was seen killed in a house. John Shrieves, painter, Front above Green, shot

in the head.

James Rice, in one of the Irish houses, shot in the heart. His body was seen by the reporter at twelve o'clock, tended by his wife and two little children. John S. Fagan, an Irish Protestant, shot in the

A young man passing from his work, was badly In the first of the fight, it should have been mentioned that a man named Matthew Hammet, ship-wright, 50 years old, residing at the corner of Crown st, was shot in the head and killed.

Many other were slightly or seriously wounded, whose names it was impossible to ascertain. The

About dark, Gen. Cadwallader, with his brigade About data.

About data proceeded to the spot and took a position near the scene of the conflagration. The appearance of the military had the effect to produce quiet, and from the time they arrived the firing almost entirely

O'Conner and Bailey, two of the ringlenders among the Catholic Irish, had been arrested and held to bail. The 'Native American' of yesterday morning says: ELEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.—Our reporter has just arrived from the scene of battle, and reports the following additional intelligence. The Hibernia Hose house was the first place where the fire was discov-

ered. That building was burned to the earth, and the contigious houses caught, and the flames spread Philadelphia, May 3th 1341 Let X, Bishop of Philadelphia.

At the appointed hour the meeting assembled.— TY HOUSES, North of the Hiberoin Hese house have already been consumed, and the fire is still ra-zing. What became of the inmates no one can tell. Probably a number have been consumed in the flames.

The excitement is intense. The military, to the number of several hundred, are upon the ground, looking passively on, endeavoring to keep the peo-ple from rushing forward. ple from rushing forward.
The Carrol Hose, with one or two other compa-

es, were throwing water on the fire. Charles Stillwell of \timesouthwark, has died from his

A man residing in Shackamaxon street, was mortally wounded in his brenst.

A number of persons were injured in cot the falling in of the walls, &c., of

buildings.

A rumor was prevalent upon the ground, that Gen.

story.

An Irishman, name unknown, had one of his eyes knecked out by a blow from a club, about 9 o'clock, while looking from his window.

The Catholic Church was strongly fortified, but

no disposition was manifested to uttack the same.— Guns were heard firing in every direction. nearly out. The military are still upon the ground. Two Irishmen are reported as having been burned

The Spirit of the Times relates the following revolting incident in this terrible scene:

One during fellow named John Taggart, rushed out of a house and fired several times upon the Na-tives—it is said killed two or three men. A rush was made upon him, and be was captured, though fighting like a madman, and just in the act to shoot a fourth gun. The weapon was wrested from him by a citizen named Bartholomew Baker, and the infuriated mob rushed upon him, knocking him down and stamping his face almost to shapelessness.

Some of the more humane got possession of Tag-gart, and took him to the office of Ald. Boileau, in way, and even at the office, the infuriated Ameri-cans rushed on the Irishman and beat and stamped Brosss, Erze him most unmercifully. Ald. B. made out a com-minment for Taggart on a charge of murder, and he was given into the hands of citizens to be sent to the Mayor's Office of the Northern Liberties. They had not proceeded for, however, when another rush was made; those who had charge of him were beaten off, and a most revolting scene followed. The prisoner was kicked and stamped until hard-

ope tied round his neck, down the street to the Se attempted to hang him up, but citizens interfered, and after some delay he was borne off to the office of Mayor Cannon, still breathing.

PERPETUAL MOTION .- A very large number of PERPETUAL MOTION.—A very large number of persons visited this exhibition yesterday, and a compress was by printing good books, but that in mittee of the American Institute made a full investigation of the principle upon which it is constructed and upon its operation. They will make a report we understand to-day. It is a very ingenious machine, and appears to have at last solved the long sought enigma of perpetual motion. It is to be exhibited for a day or two at Tammany Hall. Admittance 25 cents.

FIRE INSURANCE.-The Williamsburg Fire In-

surance Company at their office 62 WALL STREET, continue to insure dwellings, stores, merchandize, &c. either in the City of New-York, Brooklyn o Williamsburg, upon terms as liberal as any other office; and all losses are paid for with liberality and promptness. See advertisement in another column. GEF GLOVER & RAYMOND will continue This Evening.

id collection is so well known that any account of them is un-secessary. The choicest getts of the Gallery remain yet to be sold. They are open gratis for the inspection of ladies and gen-JOHN A. COLLINS is lecturing on Social

Evils and their Remedies at Concert Hall. We differ very widely from Mr. C. as to Remedies, but he is an earnest, fearless thinker and speaker, and may be heard with profit. His exhibition of Social Evils is very foreible

WITH THE GIANT, GIANTESS, Orphean Family, Mr. Winchell, Mr. Cole, and other enquent Artists, the American Museum will be crowded to-day at each perform past 3, and 8 o'clock.

The Anniversaries.

American Tract Society.

The Anniversary meeting of the American Tract ociety took place yesterday morning at the Ta-

Printed during the year.

No less than 1520 puniles in operations.

an 1529 publications have been uty and all the institutions it as nenety-ness different languages in year there has been paul for o s—it is said killed two or three men. A rush made upon him, and he was captured, though ting like a madman, and just in the act to shoot arth gun. The weapon was wrested from him a citizen named Bartholomew Baker, and the ritided mob rushed upon him, knocking him in and stamping his face almost to shapelessness. ome of the more humane got possession of Tag, and took him to the office of Ald. Boileau, it and took him to the office of Ald. Boileau, for deven at the office, the infuriated America rushed on the Irishman and beat and stamped most unmercifully. Ald. B. made out a common transport of the station at Toyren. Constanting most unmercifully. Ald. B. made out a common transport of the station at Toyren. Constanting most unmercifully. Ald. B. made out a common transport of the station at Toyren. Constanting most unmercifully. Ald. B. made out a common transport of the station at Toyren. Constanting the station of the transport of the station at Toyren. Constanting the station of the station at Toyren. Constanting the station of the station at Toyren. Constanting the station at Toyr

r a feature was discernible; then dragged, by a petited round his neck, down the street to the Seond street market above Brown. Here the mobit tempted to hang him up, but citizens interfered, and after some delay he was borne off to the office of layor Cannon, still breathing.

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esting address was made by the Rev. C. E. Sto D. D. of Cincinnati, in which he stated that the o opinion, after a long intercourse and intimate quaintance with the West, the operations of Society alone unassisted by an ecclesiastical es lishment and ministry, would be comparatively less. That, accompanied with such a ministry church, the Society might be of estimable use to country—which ideas he illustrated in a most for le manner. This address was made to sustain following resolution, which was unanimously

ciple.

The next resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the lastory and the results of the
Cofporteur System, as a pomeer and suralizary to
another missenary in eaching the destitute by plahands the best unappored tooks and in many in

Shile, accompanied with personal conversation and pro-commend it to the confidence and cooperation of all a commend and that personal made pety alike demand its per excession until the masses of the people, including our a destinate population. German, French, and other immigra-formers are all their various tongues. This was sustained by the Rev. G. S. Morr D. D. of Bultimore, in an address sustaining

claims and shewing the wants of the German lation of our country. The Rev. Speaker ga most interesting detail of the differences and sulvisions of the Ecclesiastical characteristics of lass of our citizens, and of their social position gradations.

After this a neat address was made by the R

T. S. Malcolm of Kentucky, in support of the

1. S. Malcolm of Kentucky, in Support of the lowing resolution:
That we recognize with gratitude the redundary co-operative Society has received from pastors and members of churches, in seeking the subvertion of those who come no the sanctuary—a city to which all should be impelled by to our pershing fellow-men, the glory of the Kedesmer,